

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

Terence K. Dickinson,
Plaintiff,
v.
Abbi Silver,
Defendant

Case No.: 2:14-cv-810-JAD-GWF

Order Granting Defendant's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 7]

Terrence Dickinson was the plaintiff in a mortgage-foreclosure challenge case entitled *Dickinson v. Ocwen Loan Servicing, LLC.*, Case No. 07A552827, which was filed in the Eighth Judicial District Court but promptly removed to federal court. Doc. 7-1 at 5. Despite the removal (and years of federal-court litigation of the matter¹ resulting in a defense judgment), Dickinson filed a motion for summary judgment in the state court case number, and Judge Abbi Silver denied the motion for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. Doc. 7-1 at 82. Dickinson’s appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court was dismissed. Doc. 7-1 at 85. Dickinson responded by filing this § 1983 action against Judge Silver. Doc. 1. He alleges that Judge Silver deprived him of his right to jury trial and “right to participate in the ‘Pilot Program’ initiated by the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada” when she denied his motion for summary judgment. *Id.* at 1. He prays for the court to remand this matter to the state court “from which its [sic] was removed,” although Dickinson actually filed “this matter” here in federal court. *Id.* at 9.

Judge Silver moves to dismiss Dickinson's suit.² Because Judge Silver enjoys absolute judicial immunity for the actions that Dickinson challenges by this lawsuit, I grant

1 08-cv-23-RCJ-GWF

² Dickinson has submitted a response, Doc. 10, and Silver has submitted a reply. Doc. 13. Dickinson also submitted a “response” to the reply, Doc. 14, without leave of court and in contravention of Nevada Local Rule 7-2. I will not consider Dickinson’s “response” to the reply.

1 the motion to dismiss.³

2 **Discussion**

3 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a) supplies the standard for pleadings in a federal
 4 cause of action and states, “[a] pleading that states a claim for relief must contain: (1) a short
 5 and plain statement of the grounds for the court’s jurisdiction; (2) a short and plain
 6 statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief; and (3) a demand for the
 7 relief sought.”⁴ A district court may dismiss a complaint for failing to state a claim upon
 8 which relief can be granted under Rule 12(b)(6).⁵ “To survive a motion to dismiss, a
 9 complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a claim for relief
 10 that is plausible on its face.”⁶ “[A] plaintiff’s obligation to provide the ‘grounds’ of his
 11 ‘entitle[ment] to relief’ requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation
 12 of the elements of a cause of action will not do. Factual allegations must be enough to raise a
 13 right to relief above the speculative level.”⁷ The Court is also “not bound to accept as true a
 14 legal conclusion couched as a factual allegation.”⁸ To state a “plausible” claim for relief, the
 15 plaintiff must “plead[] factual content that allows the court to draw a reasonable inference
 16 that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.”⁹ This requires a plaintiff to state
 17 “enough facts to raise a reasonable expectation that discovery will reveal evidence” of the
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21 ³ I find this motion appropriate for resolution without oral argument. *See* L.R. 7-2(d). Because I am
 22 granting the motion to dismiss on judicial-immunity grounds, I do not reach the merits of Judge Silver’s other
 23 dismissal arguments.

24 ⁴ Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 8(a).

25 ⁵ *Id.* at 12(b)(6).

26 ⁶ *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009).

27 ⁷ *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007).

28 ⁸ *Id.* (quoting *Papsan v. Allain*, 478 U.S. 265, 286 (1986)).

⁹ *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678-79.

1 allegations charged.¹⁰

2 Under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, “Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance,
 3 regulation, custom, or usage, of any State . . . subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen
 4 of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any
 5 rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the
 6 party injured in an action at law . . .”¹¹ Certain categories of actions, however, are
 7 absolutely immune from § 1983 liability, including actions taken by state judges in a
 8 lawsuit.¹² As the United States Supreme Court explained in *Pierson v. Ray*:

9 Few doctrines were more solidly established at common law than the
 10 immunity of judges from liability for damages for acts committed within their
 11 judicial jurisdiction, as this Court recognized when it adopted the doctrine
 12 This immunity applies even when the judge is accused of acting
 13 maliciously and corruptly, and it ‘is not for the protection or benefit of a
 14 malicious or corrupt judge, but for the benefit of the public, whose interest it
 15 is that the judges should be at liberty to exercise their functions with
 16 independence and without fear of consequences.’ It is a judge’s duty to
 17 decide all cases within his jurisdiction that are brought before him, including
 18 controversial cases that arouse the most intense feelings in the litigants. His
 19 errors may be corrected on appeal, but he should not have to fear that
 20 unsatisfied litigants may hound him with litigation charging malice or
 21 corruption. Imposing such a burden on judges would contribute not to
 22 principled and fearless decisionmaking but to intimidation.¹³

23 Thus, judicial immunity protects “judicial independence by insulating judges from vexatious
 24 actions prosecuted by disgruntled litigants.”¹⁴

25 A straightforward application of judicial-immunity principles requires the dismissal of
 26 Dickinson’s case. The sole factual basis of his claim is Judge Silver’s denial of his motion
 27 for summary judgment in a previously removed (and federally resolved) action. *See* Docs. 1
 28 and 7-1 at 83. Nothing in Dickinson’s allegations remotely suggests that Judge Silver’s

¹⁰ *Cafasso, U.S. ex rel. v. General Dynamics C4 Systems, Inc.*, 637 F.3d 1047, 1055 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556).

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² *Swift v. California*, 384 F.3d 1184, 1188 (9th Cir. 2004).

¹³ 386 U.S. 547 (1967) (citations omitted).

¹⁴ *Forrester v. White*, 484 U.S. 219, 225 (1988).

1 actions were anything other than a judicial resolution of the legal grievance Dickinson
 2 presented to her. As Judge Silver was acting in a judicial capacity when she performed the
 3 action that Dickinson now challenges, she enjoys absolute immunity from Dickinson's suit
 4 and it must be dismissed. Although I recognize that dismissal of a pro se plaintiff's action
 5 with prejudice and without first affording the opportunity for amendment is disfavored in this
 6 circuit,¹⁵ because Dickinson's action is founded on a trial court judge's denial of a motion for
 7 summary judgment, leave to amend would be futile in light of the clear application of judicial
 8 immunity to the complained-of acts.¹⁶ Having considered the *Foman v. Davis*¹⁷ factors, I
 9 conclude that the dismissal should be with prejudice and without leave to amend.

10 **Conclusion**

11 Accordingly, it is HEREBY ORDERED that Judge Silver's Motion to Dismiss [Doc.
 12 7] is GRANTED. This action is dismissed with prejudice, and the Clerk of Court is
 13 instructed to close this case.

14 DATED: September 3, 2014.

15 
 16 JENNIFER A. DORSEY
 17 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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 23 ¹⁵ See *Benson v. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.*, 673 F.3d 1207, 1217-18 (9th Cir. 2012); *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1130-31 (9th Cir. 2000); *Doe v. United States*, 58 F.3d 494, 497 (9th Cir. 1995).

24 ¹⁶ See, e.g., *Eminence Capital, LLC v. Aspeon, Inc.*, 316 F.3d 1048, 1052 (9th Cir. 2003).

25 ¹⁷ *Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178, 182 (1962). As plaintiff's prayer makes clear, his goal in filing this
 26 new action is to get his original 2007 claims back in front of a Nevada state court. But that action was
 27 removed to federal court and fully resolved. See *Dickinson v. Ocwen Loan Servicing, LLC*, 2010 WL
 28 1568594 (D. Nev. Apr. 16, 2010) aff'd, 466 F. App'x 567 (9th Cir. 2012). Even if Judge Silver were not
 absolutely immune from liability in this case, the relief Dickinson seeks is simply not available to him, as this
 court cannot "remand" a case originally filed in this court or direct the remand of a case that was closed
 before another federal judge in this district more than four years ago.